...ine.

...

...

...

written [illegible]
any rea[illegible]
should [illegible]
[illegible] improvement [illegible]
[illegible] individuals, there
warded [illegible] have been
[illegible] made by
[illegible] communicated for the benefit of
[illegible]. The subject became more dignified
and interesting; the public discussion, and
reward for improvement stimulated the exertion. But these sciences remained in the
hands of unassociated individuals, too ignorant to consider them philosophically, with
no [illegible] reason at hand to excite
enquiry or observation. In what state would
they now be? Precisely that in which we
find [illegible] improvements, however beneficial to
society, would [illegible] perished
with [illegible], or been
[illegible] posterity.
[illegible] advancement
[illegible] give [illegible] advantage of the
[illegible] the whole.
[illegible] we find that [illegible] do
[illegible] inconsistent with [illegible] practice as
[illegible] naturally [illegible] want of
[illegible] efforts for its [illegible]. The
[illegible] necessary that exists, in a high degree of
[illegible] necessary, hereditary in the comparatively [illegible] number [illegible] which it
belongs. Could [illegible] a society
[illegible] to bring this
knowledge to light, and make it accessible
to all, we [illegible] to an incalculable service
to [illegible], by adding to the comfort
[illegible] millions of
her people. Could [illegible] domestic management, families who are
now [illegible] those circumstances
which [illegible]. Others, who by
[illegible] are sinking [illegible] subject
poverty, [illegible] to become objects of public charity, would [illegible] maintain themselves [illegible] the boon of charity be
[illegible] good management in
those [illegible] whom it is expected, will
[illegible] it with unsparing hand.
[illegible] are [illegible] that such a society
would [illegible] only to the means of diminishing the [illegible] which now exists, but
of adding greatly to the stock. The question before our society will be, what are those
things by which families may be kept [illegible]
and, as the least expensive? Who can
[illegible] how much new information on this important point might be gleaned by our united talents, experience and exertions; subjected, not as subjects [illegible] to our
[illegible] of business, and published [illegible] the
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] to the
[illegible] leading us into [illegible] of our own
province, and sharpening our observation, invention, and exertions to make improvements within it.
[illegible] will be [illegible] of such effects may
be expected from such a society, why has
no such thing been formed heretofore? I answer, there never was a government, or a state of
society, [illegible] sufficiently to such an
understanding, nor has there till now, been
a period in ours when it could have had
much prospect of success. From the [illegible]
barbarous nations, and those in
which [illegible] are beholding a state of bondage
and [illegible], of course no plan of improvement could be expected; nor could
much [illegible] be looked for from the high-born
dames of aristocratical countries. They do
not, like the nobler, because more useful,
daughters of America, attend to their domestic [illegible] themselves much they are
apt [illegible] and ashamed to give themselves much trouble in the world. But a
few people [illegible], in our own country, there may
not [illegible] pecuniary information among
our sex to [illegible] their domestic experience to writing. Indeed there is not now
[illegible] to effect all the objects which we
shall [illegible]; but [illegible] education, we
hope, will soon, through the bounty of our
[illegible] country, be in such a state that we
shall have [illegible] us, who will be capable of [illegible] such philosophical enquiries as are [illegible] to bring the art of housewifery to its highest state of improvement. Simple [illegible] may [illegible] such
[illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] which it
[illegible] [illegible] a period, when the
[illegible] [illegible] from other
[illegible], and hostile as republican [illegible], would [illegible] and withered
[illegible] a prospect with the appalling [illegible] of
[illegible].
But we [illegible] humble. The spectre poverty, [illegible] scope of
extravagance, [illegible] us; but
the [illegible] are genial. [illegible] that the increased prevalence of [illegible]
ety, has brought home [illegible] that
[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] reference to [illegible]
whether she [illegible] relieve the needy, instruct the ignorant, [illegible] our country-
men from [illegible], by making our [illegible] to
[illegible] the stock of public prosperity and individual happiness.
CORNELIA.

[illegible] GIVEN [illegible]
Letter from Elbridge Gerry, Jr. to [illegible]
[illegible], June, 1813.

Sir,—I received [illegible] favor of the 6th inst. and am glad to hear that you [illegible] its strength; I hope you will [illegible] till you recover your former health and

for the Galaxy.

[illegible]

[illegible] to background. [illegible] however, [illegible] to avoid [illegible], which, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] is [illegible] with [illegible], or [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...Brown's "explanation" of his late misbehaviour to...public, and every one will...judge for themselves how far, by the...of a...
...to the...
...of...
...as prominent as his arrogance does...
...of this country are not perfectly well...to the government by the customs of English society, however well they may be regulated. Many reasons might be offered, as we apprehend, why a public communication is expected from an actor that may be dispensed with there. I have never heard the report which Mr. Brown speaks of—that he had refused to act any part with Mr. Wallack;" and is it possible that such a report could have obtain credence. Mr. Brown's disposition to gratify the public is too well known to admit of a doubt, but that he would have condescended, on particular desire, to play Hamlet to Mr. W.'s Pierre, Shylock to Mr. Burroughs, Hamlet to his Horatio, or even Matilda to his Rolando. But what an unreasonable, (presumed, unfeeling monster this same public must have been, to demand such a sacrifice on the part of Mr. Brother! The public knew his respect for them, his willingness to oblige them, his astonishing flexibility of spirit, his tact understood—and they kindly accepted *the will for the deed*. For all this magnanimity and heroism, on his part, what does Mr. Brown ask in return? With his accustomed modesty, he assumes the character of a Roman consul, and cries, "Give me your voices." What unparalleled humility and respect!

"Give me your voices.
You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As reek o' the rotten fens; whose loves I prize
As the dead carcasses of unburied men
That do corrupt my air—"
"Give me your voices!!!"

I shall point out but one more proof of Mr. Brown's *respect* for the public, and that is drawn from his language on Friday evening last. After having been addressed by an hon. gentleman from the boxes, whose reiterated demands for a definite reply were constantly evaded, he declared that he would use every exertion, *consistent with his feelings*—to gratify the public—"the *real* public," (addressing the people in the pit) but not to indulge the whims of *individuals*, (pointing with the most marked expression of contempt to the gentlemen in the boxes, a great majority of whom had but a few moments before given him the most pointed marks of disapprobation.)

If there who think I am bound to prove the truth of that, which I asserted and Mr. B. denies, cannot, from the preceding statement and inferences, "gather and curdle" enough to settle the point at issue between us, I must leave it for the present unsettled. I have not deemed it necessary to testify to the foregoing oath. I, as well as Mr. B. have abundant satisfaction in the assurance I feel, "that those who know me, will believe me," without that formality.

I am charged with "conduct in the highest degree dishonourable," in relating a private conversation. This is Mr. Brown's opinion, and I shall not attempt to deprive him of any advantage he may derive from it. The conversation, if private, was not confidential, and perhaps the world at large are not convinced that there is much dishonour in relating a conversation, which, in itself is of very little importance, and which it is not expected, or intended, should ever be made use of in any way "detrimental" to any one's "welfare."

It may possibly be supposed by some that I have arrayed myself in opposition to Mr. Brown, and disapprove his conduct, from personal animosity. So far from this, I have never till now expressed, publicly, either in the theatre or out of it, any such disapprobation. My opinion of his talents as an actor may be found in the theatrical remarks which have, at various times, appeared in the Galaxy; that opinion has been freely and independently expressed, and if it is wrong, it is but an error of opinion. I have always endeavored to be indulgent to the feelings; and as a proof of my sincerity, the notice which appeared in the Galaxy of the 28th ult. respecting the disturbance at the theatre, I offered to his inspection. So anxious was I to avoid giving offence that I sent the manuscript to Mr. Brown—with shame I confess it—by the hand of his father, with an assurance that if it contained any sentence offensive to his feelings or those of his friends, it should be expunged. The manuscript was returned with no objection. But at the suggestion of Mr. Brown, senior, one word was changed. "May Heav'n & all my countrymen forgive me,—though I shall never forgive myself,—for this voluntary, but official degradation!"

A few desultory and general reflections, suggested only in part by the subject above discussed, and the patience of the reader permitting myself shall be relieved.

The moral character, the intellectual acquirements, the civil, political, religious and literary institutions of Americans are marks for the shafts of British lawlessness and scorn. The reviews of Great Britain teem with libels on our name, and the imaginations of their writers are in perpetual labour to bring forth new epithets of obloquy and defiance. To all this we submit, But a moderate share of foresight will enable us to predict the event. It will be a glorious one for us. The course which British writers are pursuing will inevitably lead Americans to think seriously for themselves—to break those leading strings of the mind by which they have been for ages dependent and walk forth in their own strength and majesty. That day cannot be very remote, when we shall view the authority of [illegible] when the professions of [illegible] fessors, and critics, will not be a passport to all honour and emolument which may be in the power Americans to bestow. Heaven and tolerably [illegible] that we should ever close the door of [illegible] any man, merely because he drew his first breath [illegible]

...Queen...
...Pa. June 18, 1828.
...supply of Bonnets, Cravats, Ribbons, &c. ...
...the youth were [illegible] ...
...of the Jew. She supposes that a bandage day might be introduced.

...is truly stated, but still the person, appointed Recorder of the city of Dublin, will be found to have known one of the party [illegible] in the Shandean, peculiar and arbitrary character of the party. It is stated (upon the Times Authority) that after [illegible] in that city Deputy, which could from Rome on [illegible] but the dismissal.

Thomas [illegible] one of the supposed Kingston passengers was brought here [illegible] from Liverpool, in charge of said officers sent to that place for him.—Gazette.

THE [illegible]

A review of Mr. Cooper's Journal was prepared for this paper, but is unexpectedly omitted. We regret this the more, because, after witnessing [illegible] attempts of insanity and foolishness to [illegible] the borrowed ointment of genius, and to impose upon the world the puerilities of ragdolls and spoiled children for the gigantic colossuses of intellect—after enduring the clamours of impudence and the high-toned pretensions of vanity—it is refreshing to ourselves, and we think must be so to our readers, to sit down calmly and contemplate the beautiful of a performance, whose impression wipes from the memory "all forms and pressures past" and erases from the tablets of the mind "all trivial fond records," of the striking and imaginary excellencies of his predecessors in the character. Whatever can be imagined of the Roman dignity, firmness, and patriotism, may be seen embodied in Mr. Cooper's conception of this hero. In his masterly execution we see no trick, no labour, no art, to produce stage-effect. All is easy, all is natural. We see none of those automaton movements of the arms, none of that minute attention to third and fourth positions of the feet which indicate the discipline of the dancing master, and which form the most remarkable features in some representations, we recollect to have seen of Roman majesty. We hope it will be repeated.

CHARITY LECTURE.

A correspondent would respectfully suggest the question, whether announcing in the public papers, and from the pulpit, that a certain reverend gentleman will preach the charity sermon, to the great disappointment of a crowded audience when they find a different gentleman in the desk, as has *repeatedly* been done, has not too much the appearance of intended *deception*. To cheat people into charity may perhaps be excused as a *pious fraud*; which, among Papists, might be defended from principle: but we have always understood, that Protestants have heretofore exclaimed both against the principle and the practice. Perhaps, in the clergy are, in most countries, a privileged order, they may be considered as having a right to do some things, which, if done by the laity, would be clearly obnoxious to holy censure.

Masonic Calendar.

☞ *Regular Communications of the Lodges, Chapters, &c. in Boston and the vicinity, for the ensuing week.*

King Solomon's Lodge, Charlestown, Tuesday.
Bethesda, Brighton, do.

The annual election of officers in the GRAND LODGE of Massachusetts was held on Wednesday last. The M. W. Francis J. Oliver, Esq. having been in office the constitutional term, was no longer eligible as Grand Master. The following officers were elected.

Hon. Samuel P. P. Fay, Grand Master.
Andrew Sigourney, Esq. S. G. W.
Thomas Cole, Esq. J. G. W.
John Soley, Esq. G. Secretary.
Elijah Morse, Esq. G. Treasurer.

The installation of the officers elect and those to be appointed by the Grand Master will take place on the evening of the 27th inst.

WASHINGTON LODGE, Roxbury, Officers installed Dec. 6, A. L. 5828.

R. W. John Howe, Master.
W. Chester Guild, S. W.
W. David Lincoln, J. W.
Aaron Kingsbury, Treasurer.
Asa Burton, Secretary.
James Jones, S. D.
Newell Fuller, J. D.
Francis Dix, } Stewards.
Lewis Washington, }
Willard Wyman, Marshal.
Phinehas Patrick, Tyler.

☞ The installations in Washington Lodge were performed in presence of a numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen. The services were highly impressive, and pleasing. The Address by the Master was an elegant performance; and was heard with great delight. It is in the press and will be published next week.

Marriages.

At Brunswick, Me. Mr Timothy Fletcher Mer. of Portland to Miss [illegible] P. Adams, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Adams, of Bath.

Italian Lastrings, Silk Velvets, &c.

BEST Black Italian Lastrings;
Black Silk Velvets;
Colored and Black Italian Sewing Silk.

For sale at No. 6 [illegible] SQUARE, by
LADD & HAWSON.
Dec. 3.

DUPONT'S
SUPERFINE GUN-POWDER.

[illegible]

Constantly on hand and for sale on [illegible] at their Powder Magazine, Dorchester.

E. Copeland, Jr.
Dec. 6 No. 60, BROAD STREET.

THE ROMAN MATRON.

Coriolanus, MR. COOPER.
Cominius, [illegible]
Titus Andronicus, [illegible]
Julius Brutus, [illegible]
Valeria, MRS. POWELL.
Virgilia, Mrs. Foley.
Mrs. Williams.

To which will be added, (for the first time this season) the Admired Farce, called

The Spoiled Child.

"MELODIA SACRA."

JUST received and for sale at the FRANKLIN MUSIC WAREHOUSE, No. 2, Milk-street, a few copies of Mr. SHAW'S "MELODIA SACRA;" being a classical collection of Sacred Music, from the latest European publications.

Also, just received, a box of Genuine Roman Violin and Violoncello Strings, together with an extensive variety of new and fashionable Music, and Musical instruments of all kinds.

Repairing and Tuning instruments of all kinds, put

A new Catalogue is in preparation of all the newest and most approved Music published. Dec.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHES
And Woollen Drapery Warehouse.
C. C. NICHOLS,
No. 60, Market-Street,

HAS received by the recent arrivals, a general and handsome assortment of well selected GOODS for the approaching Season, which he offers at such prices, as will be an object to the purchaser, for CASH ONLY—consisting of

Superfine Water-proof Drab, Hunter's, Coating, Flushing, Kersey, and Pilot back Cloth GREAT COATS;
Superfine assorted coloured Saratoga and French COATS;
A general assortment of DRESS COATS and PANTALOONS;
Scotch Plaid and Camblet CLOAKS;
Silk, Decorative, Fancy, Valentia, Toilinet, white buff, and black CASSIMERE VESTS;
Superfine Irish Linen SHIRTS, made in a superior manner, from 2,75 to 6,50;
Figured CRAVATS;
Linen Cambric, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs;
Lambswool, Flannel, Worsted, and Flannel DRAWERS and FROCKS;
Silk, Cotton, Lambs-wool and Worsted short and long HOSE;
White silk, Castor, Norway Dog, Beaver, Dogskin, and white and buff Buckskin GLOVES;
Cravat Pads; Suspenders; Silk Umbrellas, very cheap; Hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,
LONDON CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, very late;
Milled Drab, Elastic and Hunter's Cloths, for Great Coats and Surtouts;
Fleshings; Kerseys; Plains; Flannels;
Frize Back Cloths;
Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, English, French and Italian;
Superfine high-bleached Irish Linens by the piece or yard;
Valentias and Toilinets;
Massachusetts Artillery and Militia, Navy and Army Cadet and Citizens Coat and Vest Buttons;
Silk Twist, Padding, Moulds, Buckrum, &c. &c.

☞ No Credit given.

For a consideration, will be realized by every purchaser of the above articles

FOR HIS CASH.

☞ STORE OPEN from 6 in the morning till 9 in the evening, where gentlemen can be accommodated at a moment's notice, with every article of wearing apparel.

☞ C. C. NICHOLS' House, second door on the left in Round street, leading out of Federal street.
October 1.

☞ Plymouth Beach Lottery, 8th Class.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! Capital Prize!
Only 6000 tickets to be drawn—will be completed in January next. A few Tickets and Parts left, for sale by

B. HUNTINGTON,
NO. 21, EXCHANGE STREET.
Wholes $11—halves $5—quarters $2,75.

For further information call at Huntington's Office, where the scheme, and list of prizes and blanks, are to be exhibited. Dec. 3.

JOHN BROOKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that by the assistance of a friend who has supplied J. B. [illegible] with [illegible] he has opened the [illegible] of the former [illegible] Market-street, where all articles of Clothing [illegible] under as much

A complete stock of Ready Goods, have been procured by his employer, whose name together with the articles of agreement will be exhibited to all persons interested who will inquire as above.

The subscriber [illegible] to attend to his old customers and their friends, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of their favours.

JOHN BROOKS, Assistant.

COMBS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

TORTOISE Shell Combs [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

[illegible] HORRATES.

From the Independent Chronicle.

THE SOUL.

Lo, how this gallant "ship of Heaven"
First launches on the tide!
By gentlest breezes onward driven,
She moves with fearless pride;—
Down the smooth stream she careless sails,
And freighted deep with joy,
Dreams not of stormy gales—
No tempest to annoy.

Now huge and dark the [illegible] appear,
And manhood's [illegible] passed;
The billows their [illegible] appear,
And boastingly [illegible] the blast;
Now louder still the surges [illegible]
They [illegible] their rage;
The foaming waves around her gnash,
She's in the sea of age!

"Thou shalt not [illegible]," heavenly Pilot" again—
Thy gaze she probably [illegible];
Look!—is she on life's stormy main?
She's gone!—she ne'er returns!
To light her way, one star alone,
Still burns with steady flame;
The brightest [illegible] round heaven's bright throne;
Religion is its name.

BOSTON-BARD.

MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER VISIONARY.

Francis Maximus Mac Nab, "Solicitor of the Supreme Courts of Scotland," has published a work of about 1000 pages and calls it "*A Theory of the Moral and Physical System of the Universe*," &c. The learned author dips into the arcana of nature from the formation of the universe from chaos, to its final dissolution; and from the birth of Adam, to the mundane end of all creations. Our readers may be amused with the following extracts, for which we are indebted to Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

"Paradise (says Mr. Mac Nab,) was a condition rather of exquisite *passive* enjoyment, than of *active* moral virtue. It was but the *infancy* of nature, when she lay at rest on a bed of roses *undergoing* a kind of rapture, a state of natural fruition, without anxiety." At this period, our author is of opinion "that *fire*, which now destroys all things, was then the instrument of their preservation, that all nature was then cemented in a *preserving fire*." He also believes that Adam could fly, and was an excellent diver.

"No inequalities," he continues, "then disturbed the planetary motions, but, they exhibited throughout the *perfect* figures of the *square* and the circle, save where the orbits of the comets displayed the variety of the *oval*. At that time it is probable that all the worlds were *far nearer the sun*, being enveloped in the blaze of that glorious luminary."

He dwells at great length upon the various accomplishments of the serpent—for all of which, singing, walking, as well as wisdom, he finds an adequate explanation in the probability of the animal having itself abstracted a few apples from the tree of knowledge, for, says he, "This tree the serpent now occupied." " " "The primitive serpent walked erect. Like man, his lofty crest pointed towards heaven, and he scarcely seemed to touch the lower extremity. That his voice was exquisitely melodious, is deducible from many of the heathen traditions above mentioned, associating the serpent with ideas of music and *fascination*. Instead of being *startled* or *shocked*, Eve was actually *charmed* with it, though she was endowed with perfect taste, and was herself the consummation of nature. The melody of the primitive serpent's voice is also deducible by *analogy*, from the fatal perversion, changing that voice into the hiss, the natural expression of derision and shame. The powers of *fascination* possessed by the serpent, though affected by the same horrid change, are said to be still observable in some degree in the modern rattlesnake; and there are many facts connected with the natural history of serpents tending to throw additional light on the allegory."

Our author says that the earth is an "[illegible] spheroid, of which the mean diameter is about 8000 miles, [illegible] dense body, [illegible] of a solid shell. He is of opinion that there is an [illegible] light or shell upon which the [illegible] of the earth and its appendages. This shell is a hollow sphere, and, from [illegible], it is obvious that its [illegible] inhabitants, although [illegible] by earth from all converse with the [illegible] universe. Who can tell they [illegible] the [illegible] scenes of the [illegible]?"

Mr. Mac Nab is of opinion, that at the "poles there are [illegible] land regions. The central steps of the animal, the mineral, vegetable, and chemical kingdoms, vanish there, leaving exposed, revolving, and [illegible] white, combatted with iron, and intense *fire*!

From the National Intelligencer.

TO JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

Sir, Your theory appears to be bandied about like a foot ball among the modern philosophers. But I hope that will not discourage you. Remember Columbus. If you had to dance attendance at the courts of Princes as long as he did, you might well be weary; and, as for ridicule, though he was not out, in his day he too had a large share of that.

Some of your opponents have gone so far as to say that the question can *never* be determined. I, however, think otherwise. If the United States would give as much encouragement to the investigation as Britain has done to other enterprises, perhaps you and I, and a few more "choice spirits," might settle the point before Saturn takes another trip over the moon. Our companions must not, however, expect to sleep on feather beds, or drink coffee in the morning, while on this journey.

My plan is to go by land; to leave Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, about the 20th of March. The distance from thence to the pole, is somewhat above 2,000 miles, on a straight line, and a probability of the continent reaching at least two thirds of the way. If we managed our business well, and met with no accidents, I would calculate on keeping the 4th of July at the pole, or polar opening, or somewhere else, if we should find neither. As for clothing, there is no danger but bear-skins and beaver will keep out any cold that has ever been heard of yet; so that the great remaining difficulty is for provisions. This I do not conceive to be insurmountable. A man can draw upwards of 1 cwt. on a tabbiggin,* especially in a climate where there are no trees to trouble him, or in a level country. Therefore, if each man would take with him 100 pounds of parched corn, 20 pounds of bear's oil, 15 pounds of jerk, and a good rifle to kill bears, seals, &c. I think there would not be such imminent danger of starvation as some people might imagine. It is true, the load would be heavy at first, but it would be always growing lighter.—A tin boat might be constructed large enough to carry two men, which, together with the philosophical apparatus, would make a load for one man.

I have a great curiosity in this business. Who knows *what* we might discover?

If any of the Clergy oppose your theory, just ask them civilly to explain. Job. xxvi. 7; also Revelations, V. 3, and 13.

Yours, &c.

JOHN LOGAN.

Georgetown, Nov. 25, 1819.

* Tabiggin is a vehicle well known in Canada.

ON LINEAL MEASURE.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Having for a long time considered the present system of Lineal Measure so complicated, that it would admit of great improvement, I beg leave to submit the following theory to consideration; not from any idea that there is a probability that it will be adopted at this time, but chiefly with a desire to elicit the opinions of others, whether some change in the present system, founded upon something like what is now proposed, would not, could it be universally patronized, tend greatly, not only to facilitate all commercial calculations that depend on lineal measure, but also to simplify the whole circle of mathematical science.

First, I propose, that a yard, instead of 36 inches, should consist of 39 6-10 inches, and this be divided into tens, or one hundred equal parts. For long measure, or measuring distances, let ten of these yards be a perch, ten perches a furlong, and ten furlongs a mile; (or 1000 of these yards equal to 1100 of the present.) Forty thousand of these will be found equal to twenty-five thousand of the present—the general estimated circumference of the globe at the equator.

For land measure, let ten perches in length and one in breadth be a rood, which will be equal to the present rood; four roods would, of course, be an acre—equal to 9 hundredths of the present measure.

I next propose, that every great circle should contain, or be supposed to be divided into, 400 degrees instead of 360; a quadrant, or a radius, would, of course, be 100 degrees instead of 90; let the logarithms, in all calculations in trigonometry, be the same for 90 degrees, that radius of 100 is 10000000; let each of these degrees be divided into ten equal parts called minutes; and these again divided into ten equal parts, called seconds, and these degrees will consist of 100 parts of minutes, which I am inclined to think, will be sufficiently minute for all purposes.

I shall forbear entering on the subject at this time, as the advantages and disadvantages of it will be easily seen by any person well acquainted with it; but, if you think proper, in forwarding a piece for your paper, I will forward you a series of problems, solved by tables calculated for this system, on a principle which, I apprehend, to be more simple than any thing that has yet been offered to public observation.

Yours, &c.

As it may happen, that the opinion of our correspon-

[illegible]

THE COW TREE.

M. Humboldt, in the fourth volume of his Personal Narrative, gives the following account of this wonderful vegetable world.

Amid the great number of curious phenomena which have presented themselves to me in the course of my travels, I confess there are few that have so powerfully affected my imagination, as the aspect of the cow tree. Whatever regards milk, whatever regards corn, inspires an interest, which is not merely that of the physical knowledge of things, but is connected with another order of ideas and sentiments. We can scarcely conceive how the human race could exist without farinaceous substances, and without that nourishing juice which the breast of the mother contains, and which is appropriated to the long feebleness of the infant. The amylaceous matter of corn, the object of religious veneration among so many nations, ancient and modern, is diffused in the seeds and deposited in the roots of vegetables; milk, which serves us as an aliment, appears to us exclusively the produce of animal organization. Such are the impressions we have received in our earliest infancy; such is also the source of that astonishment which seizes us at the aspect of the tree just described. It is not here the solemn shades of forests, the majestic course of rivers, the mountains wrapped in eternal frosts, that excite our emotion. A few drops of vegetables juice recal to our minds all the powerfulness and fecundity of nature. On the barren flank of rock grows a tree with coriaceous and dry leaves. Its large woody roots can scarcely penetrate into the stone. For several months of the year not a single shower moistens its foliage. Its branches appear dead and dried; but when its trunk is pierced, there flows from it a sweet and nourishing milk. It is at the rising of the sun that this vegetable fountain is most abundant. The blacks and natives are then seen hastening from all quarters, furnished with large bowls to receive the milk, which grows yellow, and thickens at its surface. Some employ their bowls under the tree itself, others carry the juice home to their children. We seem to see the family of a shepherd, who distributes the milk to his flock.

"I have described the sensation which the cow tree awakens in the mind of the traveller at the first view. In examining the physical properties of animal and vegetable products, science displays them as closely linked together; but it strips them of what is marvellous, and perhaps also of a part of their charms, of what excited our astonishment.—Nothing appears isolated; the chemical principles that were believed to be peculiar to animals are found in plants, a common chain links together all organick nature.

FIRES AT CONSTANTINOPLE, AND CRUELTY OF THE TURKS AT THEM.

From Dallaway's Travels in the Levant.

Fires are so frequent, that few months pass without them, and they are generally so furious, that whole districts are laid in ashes. Houses are so soon re-erected, that the former appearance of the streets is speedily restored, and little alteration is ever made in their form. Notice of a fire in Constantinople, or at Galatea, is given by beating a great drum from two high towers; the night watch then patrole the streets, striking the pavement with their staves shod with iron, and crying out *Yangen var*. —"There is a fire," naming the place. The Sultan is then summoned three times, and when the conflagration has lasted one hour, he is forced to attend in person, and to bring mules with him laden with piastres, which he distributes with his own hands to the firemen, who are [illegible] before his arrival.—These are [illegible] incidents in the same manner as they are in London, but are equally [illegible] and adventurous. Fires are [illegible] down the adjoining [illegible] are very small, and borne on the shoulders of [illegible] Turks. [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] house [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] influence to poverty, has been often [illegible] by others; he exclaims [illegible] that is "[illegible] [illegible] apparent [illegible] [illegible] himself that the [illegible] [illegible] such [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]